COULISTS AND AURISTS. DEAFFESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT, HOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

-THROAT. CHRONIC CATABRE, CATARRE OF THE TYMPANIO MUOGUS MEMBRANE,

OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURBD, CROSSETE STRAIGHTENED

IN ONE MINUTE, ase of the Eye and Bar requiring either med

DR. VON BISENBERG, DR. VON LIBENBERG.

DR. VON EISENBERG, DR. YON EISENBERG, of "Survical and Practical Observations on the Dis of the Kar, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his

No. 810 BROADWAY. PINIORS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS. CATARRH CURED.

From the Journal of Commerce. E CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CAL-CULATOR."

ublished in these columns a few days sine H known to the public during the many years he point of death, and but for the timely inter

Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them

DEAFWESS CURED. DEAFNESS CURED. DEAFNESS CURED. [From the Tribune.] EARS TO THE DEAF.

and especially every woman, believes in his e the belief is not in the avstern, but in the es of which we can youch, though we can name no shildren are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute n, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Elsenberg was called in. We need not repeat his disgnosis; for that would be only a Met of hard names to the general rander. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism. other, and with-manipulation as skilful as his tasight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who. from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored, first to perfect hearing and then to per-Sert health. Dr. Von Elrenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his soft fation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

(From the Christian Times.) SIGHT RESTORED. CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most terestant and most valued. In proportion as this sense Saile us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destiand how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Enconed with it the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to sitract the mind and heart.

For several monthspast this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids, communicating resif to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties net only painful, but Jangereus, Attributing it to the effeet of a cold, we endured It through the spring, with the hope that with the roturn of warm weather it would ensirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight What might have been the result, either of further neglect er of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a simila one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Bisenberg, of this city. Satisfying our giric, but a scientific consist and surjet, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reaeen to acknowledge as very great. Though but a few weeks ender his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally charged. The pupil is now full and dear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says assumed a chronic inflammatory state, afdecting more or less all the other tissues, and abrentening if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Optimizing. formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the

OFFICE NO. BIG BECADWAY,

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian with Three Days Later.

Enlistment of British Subjects in the American Army and Navy.

Neutrality Advised by a Cabinet Minister.

MAXIMILIAN'S DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

The Emperor About to Depart for Mexico.

Progress of the Danish War and the Conference Negotiations.

THE GARIBALDI RECEPTION.

Attempts to Float the City of New

Wreck of a Rebel Steamship in the British Channel.

York.

JEM MACE'S REPLY TO JOB COBURN,

The Cunard steamship Australasian, which left Liverpool at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 9th and Queenstown on the evening of the 10th April, arrived at this port last night.

Her news is three days later. on the 9th of April.

purpose of holding a court at Buckingham Palace. Lord Ashburton has retired from the firm of Baring

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell was re elected without or position for Oxford on the 10th inst. He succeeds Mr. Stansfeld as Secretary of the English Admiralty. Mr. Cardwell, in his speech at Oxford, said that he thought the conference on the Danish affairs would lead to a sais-factory result, and strongly urged neutrality in the

by the city police, offering three thousand pounds reward for information respecting certain cases of gold supposed to have arrived in London from San Francisco, forming part of the twenty-five thousand pounds, portion of the treasure in the wreck of the Golden Age, supposed to

A Swedish loan was issued at 92% in London

that a very friendly understanding, instead of the cold-Congress, now exists between the governments of France

The Dalmatian Diet was dissolved on the 8th Inst. by

ine) were being wound up.

forcement for the Canadian line, which she enters under

The City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Liverpool about six P. M. on the 7th inst.

The Nova Scotian leit Liverpool at half-past eleven on the morning of April 7, and Londonderry on the 8th for

The City of New York.

ard of Trade had directed an official inquiry to be made into the accident to the City of New York steamer on Dannt's rock. Attempts to float the vessel commenced on the 7th iast., but proved ineffective. They were renewed on the 8th with a like result.

The American Question.

KIDNAPPING FOR THE UNION ARMY.

In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., in reply to Sir A. Agnew, Mr. Layard begged to state, in answer to his bonorable friend, that her Majesty's government had received reports from our Consuls at Boston, Portland and New York on the subject of the kidnapping of Irishmen who had been induced to go to the United States on various pleas. These reports agreed in the main with the information which the public had been able to derive from the newspapers. At Portland forty-seven and at at Boston one hundred and two British subjects had, it appeared, been kidnapped. Those persons had been tempted under various pretences to leave Ireland, and on arriving in the United States were actually imprisoused for some time, kopt without sufficient food, and then piled with whiskey. When in a state of intoxication they were prevailed upon to enter the army of the United States. Lord Lyons had already made a report on the subject to her linjenty's government. As soon as the government received information of what had taken place at New York instructions were sent to Lord Lyons to make inquiry and to ask for redress; and further to call on the United States government, in tuture, to protect British subjects who might be induced, under false prefence, to proceed to the United States. He trusted soon to receive the call on the United States becamen to the head been not ill used at New York. (Hear, hear.)

THE KEARSARGE ENLISTMENTS.

The Counander of the United States steamer Kear.

been able to do in the case of the persons who had been so ill used at New York. (Hear, hear.)

THE KEARSARGE ENLISTMENTS.

The commander of the United States steamer Rearsarge had addressed a letter to the Marquis of Charricarde relative to some remarks which his tordship made in the debate in the House of Lords on the 5th lost. The captain donies that he enlisted any men, and says that the Rearsage has more than her complement; that the frequent applications of the Consuls of the United States to send American seamon to her have all been met by a refusal, and that many of the Royal Marines at Deal and sailors at every port touched at in the United Kingdom have offered themselves in numbers, and have all been refused enlistment.

In the House of Lords on the 7th inst. the Farl of Derby said be wished to correct a mistake which had appeared in the papers to the effect that he had stated that Mr. Adams did not deny that the men on board the Kearsage were examined by the medical officer; that their names had been placed on the books of the failp, and that they were clothed in the uniform of the United States Navy On the contrary, what he stated in names on the books and the clothing in the United States uniform, then it would be impossible that the officers of the ship should not be coggivent of the facts.

After a few words from the Earl of Donoughmore, which were inaudible, Earl Russell was understood to say that he had called Mr. Adams' attention to the statement made the other evening, and that he (Earl Russell) had also called the attention of the Bome Secretary to it.

THE LATER RAMS.

In the House of Commons on the 8th Instant, Sir L.

In the House of Commons on the 8th Instant, Sir L.

Palk, in rising to call the attention of the Attorney General to the evidence which was being obtained to Epypt on the subject of the steam rams at Birkenhead, said he believed the Foreign Enlistment act was framed to prevent armed alles from leaving our ports with the intention of Salten part in a war against beligarents in amity with Enghand. This question was intimately connected with the question of mentral and beligarent rights, and of these rights is could not give a better definition than was contained in a letter from Earl Russell'to Lord Lyons dasset March 37, 1843. Now, Lore Russell wrote to Lord Lyons

dence, one would surpose it was their duty to act, when there could be no difficulty in obtaining evidence at home that arms and cannon and men were shipped for a beligerent. (Hear.) The honorable baronic proceeded to vread-extracts from a cerrespondence between Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Hamtlen, of the Treasury, from which it appeared that the Collector of Customs at Liverpool had stated to Mesers. Klengender & Co. that if certain fort guns which they intended to ship on board the Gibraitar were for the federal government no obstacle would be placed in the way, and that such shipments to New York were very common, it appeared from the explanations given by Mr. Hamilton that the Collector referred to guns shipped as merchandise, and not as part of an armament of a vessel of way, so that according to the policy of ner Majesty's government, guns might be shipped as merchandise, to New York—and were commonly—but that if the guns were intended for these membranes they would be contraband and liable to seizure. So common was this shipment of guns, &c., become, that it was only the other day that he had read an account of how the Germania was detained at Southampton for some time shipping some heavy siege guns from the Low Moor frou Works. If it was the duty of the government to send out roving commissioners to seek for evidence against the Confederate States, on whas principle did the Attorney General justify this permission to the federals to ship guns and ammunition in the broad light of day? The country would support the government in an honest and fair neutrality, but nothing would be so unpopular as to mete out one measure of justice to one side and another measure to another. The noble lord at the head of the government to another. The noble lord at the head of the government to dup to the supported freedom where it cost nothing (hear, hear), but when his assistance was most wanted he deserted his friends, as he had teserted Poland. (Hear, hear.) The honorable baronet concluded by asking whot

hear.) The honorable baronet concluded by asking whether the attention of the Attorney-General had been called to a rule obtained for a commission to examine the Pasha of Egypt and other witnesses at Cairo, to obtain evidence against the steam rams detained at Birkenhead, how long this investigation was likely to take, and the probable expense of it, and why this rule was not applied for when vessels were first detained.

The ATTORING GENERAL—I will simply reply to the honorable baronet's questions. With regard to his first question, I have to say that, of course, my attention has been called to a step which has been taken under my advice. The honorable baronet does not understand the nature of these proceedings. There are persons in Egypt who we believe are witnesses for the crown. Of course we know perfectly well already what their evidence is, and when we got the commission we were obliged to give notes of the particulars, and we gave a pretty full note to the other side. The honorable baronet asks how long the investigation will take, and my answer to that that the commission is returnable on the 10th of May, which is earlier than the carliest day on which the trial could take place. Therefore, if the arrangements of the Court will permit of the trial taking place after next Easter term we shall be perfectly ready, and the commission will cause no delay. As to the expense of the proceedings I really cannot undertake to say. The crown has taken the least expensive mode of proceeding. A single commissioner has been sent out—a consul from a neighboring country. Of course, if the other side go to more expense, that is a voluntary action on their part. As to why we did not apply for a rule when the vessels were first detained, my answer is that we were not ready to proceed to trial at an earlier period than we are actually now proceed to trial at an earlier period than we are actually now proceed to trial at an earlier period than we are actually now proceed to trial at an earlier period than we are actually now

WRECE OF A REEEL STRAMER.

(From the Manchester Guardian, April 10.)

On Wednesday morning the captain and crew of the splended new steamer Matilda. of Glasgow, arrived at Cardiff, having been taken off Lundy Island, where their steamer had been wrecked in a fog. The Matilda left Cardiff on Monday afternoon with a cargo of steel, iron and coal, which was currently reported to be intended for the Confederates, and is said to have been reported by the American Consul to his government. The steamer was built at Glasgow, at a cost of nearly £60,000, and her trial trip had been made from that port to Cardiff. The crew only escaped with a few things, and the vessel now lies many feet under water.

Among the persons who were on board, and have since arrived at Cardiff, is Major Fearson, who states that he belongs to the Confederate artillery.

SALLING OF THE LEF HER BE FOR NASSAU.

SAILING OF THE LEF HER RE FOR NASSAU. The new (steel) blockade runner steamer Lef Her ailed from Queenstown for Nassau on the 8th inst.

The Damish War.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OF SENDERBURG BY THE
ALLIES—THE SIEGE OF RUPPEL PROGRESSING—THE
DAY OF MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE FIXED—

VIEWS OF PRANCE AND ENGLAND, ETC.
The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained
during the 7th inst.
The Prussians had finished their second parallel.
The bombardment of Sonderburg was recommenced on
the 8th instant with extraordinary violence, and upon
the left wing of the Dane, the Prussians were within one
thousand five hundred yards of the Danish intrenchments.

thousand five hundred Yards of the Danish intrenchments.

The assembling of the Dano-German conference remained fixed for the 12th of April, and unless some diplematic obtacle should intervent it was expected to be opened in London on that day.

It was still uncertain whether the Germanic Diet would have appointed its representative by that date. It was reported that Baron von Buest or Horr Von der Pfordten weuld represent the Diet.

M. Drouyn de Lauys, in a despatch to the French Minister in London, dated 20th of March, assenting to the conference, suggests that nothing would be more natural, in default of a course unanimously accepted, than to take as a basis the wish of the populations.

La Prance says that the British government is more inclined towards these views of France.

An assembly of Holstein notables, which was to have been held on the 8th inst. at Flemberg, was prohibited by the Austro Prussian Commissioners.

facts.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the Danish question was debated; and Lord Palmerston predicted satisfactory results from the conference.

Fruesia was strongly denonuced for having bombarded Sonderburg without previous notice.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 10, 1864.

The Dutch steamer Kewbrandt, from Stettin to Amsterdam, has been captured by a Danish man-of-war and taken to Capenhagen.

The Mexican Question.

(AXIMILIAN'S DIFFICULTIES SETTLED—THE CROWN TO BE PROCLAIMED AND THE EMPEROR READY TO SET OUT.

It is confirmed that all matters relating to the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke Maximilian activation.

It is confirmed that all matters raining and a few and a few his cance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke Maximilian had been satisfactorily settled.

The Emperor left Vienna on the 8th instant for Mira mar, where he would receive the Mexican deputation or Sunday, the 10th instant, and accept the imperial crows

April.

It is stated that the terms to be proposed to the Mexican bondholders will be more favorable than was at first contemplated.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of six thousand volcuteers and three hundred sallors for the empire of Mexico.

ore for the empire of Mexico.

THE NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

[Paris (April 7) correspondence of London Poet.]

The subscription for the new Mexican loan of twe hundred million france will be opened on the 15th or 16th of April next. It will be issued simultaneously at London, Paris, Frankfort, Brusseis and Amsterdam. The Comptoir d'Escempte will probably be charged with the issue of the loan in France. Thirteen france are to be paid at the time of subscription, and further instalments of ten frances on June 15, August 15, October 15, December 15, 1864, and February 16, 1865. The payment of interest will take place on October 15 and April 18, every year, at Faris and London, without any deduction for rate of exchange. The minimum subscription will be fixed at 25 france of rente.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 10, 1864.

Maximilian leaves Trieste for Mexico on the 13th.

Great Britain.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Mr. GLAPstrong, the Chanceller of the Exchequer, made his annual
financial statement before a very crowded house. He
stated that the estimated expenditure of the past fiscal
year was £82,283,000 sterling, but the actual expenditure
was only £67,000,000. The revenue of the year was £70,205,000, which, sitter deducting £800,000 expanded on fortifications, left an actual surplus of £2,352,000. The following are the important changes in transition prepaced for the
current year.—Ine duly on corn (wheat) is reduced from
is, per quarter to 3d, per owt. The income tax is reduced
id, in the pound sterling. The duty on high claused sugars
is reduced 5s. 6d., and in the lower sorts 3s. 4d. The duly
on first insurance on stock in trade is reduced from
3s. to Is. 6d. per cent. Sundry other minor and unimportiant changes are proposed. The estimated surplus for
the year 1864-66 is £2,570,000.

Mr. Gladatone spoke for three hours, and at the conclusion of his remarks he was greated with sold cheering.
Nearly all the papers express admiration at the consummate art of Mr. Gladatone's special, said has tendered.
The London Funct says it is a very semi-ble budget and
also a Gladatonian work of art.

The London Fest looks upon it us emphalically a peace
budget.

There was some carping, however, in the augar trade . Great Britain.

budget.

There was some carping, however, in the sugar trade.

Mesars. Glass, Elliot & Oo., of Illindon, have purchased
the entire works of the Gutta Percha Company, and
formed a new company, under the name of the Telegraph
Construction and Maintenance Company, with a capital of
\$1,000,000. for the purpose of making and maintaining
telegraph lines of communication, both submarine and
en land, in every part of the world. The new company

PREPARATORS FOR HIS RECEPTION IN LONDON—LORD PALMERSTON TO ENTERTAIN THE GENERAL AT A BANQUET, ETC.

Garibaid remained the guest of Mr. Sociy, M. P., at the ist of Wight, where he had been visited by Mazzini and other men of note. He would enter London on the lith of April, and preparations were making to give him a hearty reception. It is said that the scene promises to be almost without a parallel.

The Common Council of London had agreed to confer upon the General the freedom of the city of London. There were only two descentions votes.

Lord Paimerstan will cutertain Garibaidi at a banquet at Cambridge House, and a grand banquet was also being organized at the Referm Club.

Garibaidi visited Portsmouth Dock Yard on the 10th fustant. He was received by Admiral Seymour and Lord William Paulet, and afterwards lunched with the Admiral and his stad.

The Polish Question.

The Polish insurgont detachment had crossed the Prussian frontier into Poland, and had a sanguinary conflict with Russians at Laptungka.

The Prize Ring.

Commercial Intelligence.

being at 91% a 91% for money and 91% a 92 for the 5th of May.

There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day.

The continental exchanges this afternoon were rather less unfavorable than on last post day.

In the foreign market there have been rather numerous transactions in Mexican, at a renewed improvement. The closing price is 46, or 3/ higher than yesterday. Greek remains at 24% Spanish passive is 4/ botter, at 35%, and the certificates are 3/ worse, at 13%.

A prespectus is about to be issued of the Imperial Bank of China, with a capital of £1,000,000, in alares of £50, half to be first subscribed.

The Oneida, for Brazil, takes out £200,310 in gold and £1,700 in silver.

FUNDS.—Consols, money, 91% a 91%; consols, account, 91% a 92; consols, new threes, 89% a 89%; exchequer bills, 7s. 2d. discount; indian loan, 104% a 105.

The discount demand at the Bank was of an average character.

The market for Bank shares continued active but devoid of excitement.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 13%d., dol-

articles. At Tuesday's market floe spring wheats flots moderate consumptive sale at previous prices, but other kinds were neglected. Flour was very glow of sale. Indian corn quiet at 23s. 6d, per quarter for mixed.

At to-day's market wheat sold to a very limited extent for consumption, and prices were barrely maintained. In low qualities of spring a few speculative purchases were made, at a decline of 1d. to 3d. per cental. Flour still neglected and nominal: French is presidety offered and

Lan in limited demand, and sales are reported at 150 tons, closing quiet.

Tailow quiet and rather easier in price.
Quin. Buns dull, at 7s. 3d. for Philadelphia.

Sens.—The large supply of American cloverseed depresses the market, and new is offered at 40s. per cwt. without buyers. New York flaxeod sells in retail at 85 and timothy seed at 20s. per cwt.

Permokeum in retail demand at 1s. 9 3d. to 1s. 10d. for refined l'ednsylvania, and £15 10s. per ton for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS.

Mesors. Baring Bros. & Co. report breadstuffs quiet at last week's rates. Icon quiet. Rails and bars £7 10s. a £7 15s.; Scotch pig 58s. Sugars active and Is. 6d dearer since the announcement of the budget. Ten steady. Common Cungou Is. 3gd. a Is. 1d. Coffee Builter, and good cojony Is. cheaper. Rice quiet. Linseed Is. dever. Linseed cakes in fair demand at late rates. Spirits of turpentine—Fronch, 31s.; American, 90. Crude petroleum £15 10s.; refined Is. 10½d. Fish olly unchanged. Linseed oll in demand and advanced to 39s. Tallow quiet; new Y. C. 41s.

THE LATEST MARKETS.
LONDON, April 9—Evening.
06s, for money, 91% a 91%.
12 Central phases, 18½ a 17½ discount; Erie, 68

2 09.

Lavanrock, April 9—Evening.

Cotton.—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales, the market closing buoyant, with an advance of \$4d. a \$4d. The fair qualities have improved most. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady and mactive.

Breadstuffs steady and mactive.
Provisions dull.
Sugar advanced in. 6d. since the budget.
Spirits turpentine firm.
Sugar tending upward in London.
HAVEN COTTON MARKET.
Cotton dull. Sales of the week 7,500 bales. Tres ordinare, 350f.; bas, 340f. Stock of cotton in port 36,000 bales. The Paris Bourse was steady. Rentes closed at 66f.16c.

The Shakspere Tercentenary. The spot having been selected in the Park for the erco-tion of a monument to the memory of Shakspere, the ceremony of laying the corner stone will take place on

ceremony of laying the corner stone will take place on the three hundredth anniversary of his birthday, which will be on Saturday next. The proceedings will commence at noon precisely, and all the principal actors in the city will be present on the occasion. There will doubtless be gathered together in the Fark at that time one of the largest and most interesting assemblages that has taken place for some time. The ercotion of this monument will show to the whole civilized world, and to posterity, that in America the genius of England's dramatic post is fully appreciated, and that he is here, as well as there, not for a day, but for all time." Every actor should remember that whatever adds to the brilliancy of Shakspere's lawrelled crown, and to the perpetuation of his name and fame, theds glory on his art, and begets the admiration and sympathy of the world for its professors.

fame, sheds glory on his art, and begets the admiration and sympathy of the world for its professors.

In the evening the proceeds of the performances at the Academy of Music, Niblo's and Winter Garden will be devoted to the fund for raising the monument; and Mr. Weillack, instead of giving a benefit, will band over a check for one thousand deliars towards the same object. On Friday evening the Burron Framatic association will celebrate the event by a private marked Shakaperian coirce at Irving Hall. The reason why the association chose Friday for the others is that the assembled guests may be the first to welcome the astal day with merriment, as doubtless they will be in high glee during the first bour of Saturday morning.

demy of Music, assisted by a number of eminent artists. plance. The performers in this will be Mile. Barnetche and Mesere. Lasserve, Trastour, Behreus and Gottschalk.

THE FAIR.

The attendance at the Fair yesterday showed very little falling off, except in the segson ticket holders, who have evidently got a surfeit of the exhibition, and remain at dollar seasonites. After eight o'clock last night the crowd at the Fourteenth street building geemed as large as on any previous occasion; but the faces were nearly all new any previous occasion; but the fac

ones, and the more welcome for that reason.

The sale of tickets amounted in both buildings to near \$5,000, and the total receipts during the day were \$28,

to suffer no abatement. The voting yesterday was quite spirited. Several large votes were banded in, and among

OPPOSITION TO THE SEALED CONTRIBUTION FLANITS UNFAIRNESS AND INJUSTICE.
In connection with the vote on the sword question we stated in our account yesterday that the committee having charge of the Arms and Trophics Department had come to the conclusion to close the books after two P. M. next Saturday, and thereafter to receive subscriptions in scaled envelopes until eight o'clock the same evening. As this announcement has caused no little surprise and indignation, we deem it proper to publish the notice of the committee, which is as follows:—

in the city of New York, with his name, which will be piaced on the subscription books the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

In this official announcement it will be noticed that no cause whatever is assigned for the extraordinary resolution which the committee have feen fit to adopt. It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, that the outside world are placing their own construction upon the action, and that that construction is decidedly hostile to the committee. The arrangement savors very strongly of unfairness, and has the ugly appearance of a deliberate attempt to decide the sword question in an underhand manner, in accordance with the wishes and projudiess of certain gontlemen who shall remain unnamed for the present. It is a well known fact that a majority of the committee, the originators of the sword enterprise, and most of the parties connected with the affair—even to the bland and snave young gentlemen who have charge of the voting books—are all very thoroughly imbued with projudices in favor of one of the distinguished generals whose names have been mentioned in connection with the sword. Is it not, to use the mildest language, in very bad taste for such persons to place themselves in a position where their acts will be open to such peculiar criticism? Is it an act of delicacy on their part to constitute themselves a special committee to decide who is entitled to the sword, when they are unmistakably interested parties? If the committee have been unable to see it in this light before, they would do well to revoke their resolutions without delay. It will not go down with the outside friends of cither of the generals, who have already voted, or who have reserved their votes until the last day. No underhand, scoret or unfair means in deciding the served their votes until the last day. No underhand, scoret or unfair means in deciding the served their votes until the last day. No underhand, scoret or unfair means in deciding the served their votes unt for that purpose.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

rapes	17 00	Edgerton.
eneral Fremont	5 00	Correus.
loonlight	10 00	Kensett.
ea Piece	25 00	Merriam.
illage Church	18 00	James.
nnriso	17 00	Davis.
ladeline, from the Erie of St.		
Agraos	60 00	Arnold.
opy from Grenre	38 00	Thompson.
wilight on Bergen Lake	100 00	Sturges.
utuma Leaves	20 00	Deleges.
foonlight	9 00	Bulgers.
		Simonson.
4 Home on Furlough	35 00	Hogg.
Vaiting for the Pot to Boil	37 50	Wampall.
n the Road	13 00	Davis.
Vinter Scene	95 00	Clarke.
ertrait of Washington	21 00	Bliss.
riffey Pond	21 00	O'Nell.
lood Morning	17 00	Sago

Monlight
An Antumnal Walk
The Unexpected Friend
Antumnal Landscape
Goddess of Union, attended by
Peace and Pienty, demissing
the Fury of Rebeilion and her
Vectors Venice....

sold to Mr. Oliphant and the other to Mr. Ches. Gould.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, ETG.
A fine and interesting collection of photographs and engravings will be sold at auction at half-part seven o'clock this evening, in the Art Gallery of the Metropolitian Fair.—This collection embraces proofs of some of the finest engravings ever imported, many meritorious peaned ink sketches by known artists, portfoliots of criginal sketches by architectural contributors, with photographs of their finished works, and a most valuable collection of photographs, embracing highly finished imperials of distinguished public mon by Brady, Gurney and others. Among others, Brady's splendid photograph of the Executive Committee is to be sold.

No MORE AUCTIONS THIS WEEK.

The Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday, and among other things resolved to have no more auctions this week, except those in the Art Gallery and Curiosity Shop. The regular auctions will take place next week, after the close of the Fair, commencing on nuesday. Some of the goods will be taken down town for sale, while the rest will be disposed of where they as present stand. The cause of the stoppage of the auctioneering is to anothe those who may telt the Fair on Friday and Saturday to see all the sights, and not merely empty tables.

Another subject which was considered at the meeting was the proposed establishment of

The Executive Committee have agreed to have a meet
g to morrow, as will be seen by the following notice macuring committee.

A full meeting of the Joint Effective Committee is requested for Friday, the 22th instant, at twelve M. The Stand og Committee of the Sanitary Commission has been invited occupier with the Executive Commission has been invited occupier with the Executive Committee upon the subject of a Soldiers' Home. GEO. GRISW OLD GREY.

Chairman Executive Committee.

Chairman Executive Committee.

THE GROSS RECEIPTS THUS DAR.

According to the report of the Treasurer of the Fair the actual amount of the cash received is \$640,000 up to the present time. This is exclusive of the neadental expenses, as well as the receipts at the Union square building, the Restaurant, Fire Department, Judian Expartment and a number of uncollected contributions. Adding the receipts from the departments mentioned above and from other sources, we have the following table, which will afford the public some idea of the gross receipts up to the present moment:—

SCHOOL CONCERTS THIS EVENING.

The Soirce Musicale, in aid of the United States Santary Commission, to be given by the pupils of the Female Department, Grammar school 18, will take place this evening at the school house, Fifty first street, near Fourth syenne. The music will be under the direction of Miss Marie L. O'Donneil, and the programme is well selected. These concerts are very attractive, independently of the object for which they are given.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RED BIVER.

The Repulse Turned Into a Victory.

Additional Particulars from the Battle Ground in Louisiana.

Two Thousand Prisoners and Twenty Cannon Captured.

Official Confirmation of the

Despatch from Fleet Captain Pennock CAIRO, Ill., April 19, 1864.

I have received private letters from Red river, one dated Grand Ecore, La., April 10, and one dated Ale army fell back, and on the poxt day the rebers attacked them and were handsomely whipped. The loss is heavy

The Admiral (Forter), when just heard from was about forty miles above Grand Ecore. The river was low.

A. M. PENNOCK . Fleet Captain.

Reports to the War Department. WARRINGTON, April 20, 1864.

lowing despatch, dated Cairo, last night -Two letters arrived here this afternoon, both from naval officers; one from Grand Ecore, half way between Natchitoches and Shreveport, dated the 10th; the other from Alexandria, dated the 12th lest.

The battle was near the place first named. General A. J. Smith appears to have been worsted, also the Thirteenth corps, which came to his aid. Franklip took part, and the enemy were beaten.

The Chicago Despatches.

Chicago Mercantile battery, dated April 12, are to the effect that on the day after the recent disaster to the Thirteenth army corps, engaged the enemy and defeated them, capturing two thousand prisoners and twenty

A letter, dated Grand Ecore, of the 11th just., fre confirms yesterday's despatch in regard to the disaste to a portion of our forces composing the Red river expe

The letter says:—Of our whole division, numbering three thousand men, but one thousand are left to tell the fearful odds against which they contended. Two regiments of the division were consolidated, and had in all one hundred and forty men and seven officers, the high-

for about twenty-five minutes, when they were forced retire, which they did slowly; and as night came on the bloody conflict ended. The next morning General A. J. Smith came up with

says:-Our corps (the Thirteenth) is all cut to pieces, and we fell back to this place (Grand Ecore), five or six

and we fell back to this place (Grand Ecore), five or six miles from the cattle fild, to reorganize. We lost twenty-four pieces of artillery—all that were in the fight. This letter says that General Smith captured two thousand prisoners and thirty-six guos in the fight on the other Still another letter says:—We get all sorts of reports from the front. The latest is that General Smith whipped the rebels, taking two thousand prisoners and eighteen guos.

The expedition is no doubt broken up, and our troops falling back.

Carro, April 20, 1864.
Information obtained from a reliable source confirms the statements of the Chicago Journal's Red river letter of the 10th inst. concerning the hattle of Picasant Hill on the 8th, that acquist the tie of Picasant Rill on the Stb, that account